NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)

VOL. XVI. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1838. NO. 51.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Commissioner's Report on Essex County.)

THE DAIRY.

Under this head may be placed the milk establishments in the neighborhood of Salem for the supply of the city. In some of these 30 cows are kept; in some 40 or more. By an observing and experienced milk man, the average produce of a cow, well fed, was rated at five beer quarts per day; by others at one gallon. In the former case the customary allowance to each cow during the winter was two quarts of Indian meal, and one peck of vegetables per day, and as much good hay as they required. This farmer judges from his long experience that each cow would require two tons of hay in a season. In summer their feed was good pasturage; and when that failed, Indian corn, which was planted to be fed to them green. In one year from 23 cows he sold $2,100 worth of milk, at 5 to 6 cents per quart.

He has found potatoes highly useful for increasing the quantity, but not for improving the quality of the milk. Other milk men speak of trials with the common blood-beet for the feed of milch cows with great advantage. The cows are dry upon an averrge about eight weeks, and the calf is usually killed or given away as soon as the milk is fit for use.

The use of shorts, wheat bran, mashed or grated potatoes, and cut feed mixed, have been found valuable; and increased economy in the consumption has been deemed a full compensation for the extra trouble of preparation. The consumption of food by a dry cow is much less than by a cow in milk; but the length of time during which cows are out of milk is a great deduction from the profits of a milk establishment. In the best managed New York milk establishments, with which I am well acquainted, they feed their cows well, and as their milk declines they increase this feed; they keep them in milk as long as they will pay well for their keeping, not suffering them to take the bull; and then they dry them off at once. After three weeks extra feeding they are fit for the butcher, and are sold as beef. This management they consider much better than to keep many dry cows. This method would not be so practicable here. It is more easy there to obtain milch cows when wanted than here. A demand here, however, might create a supply.

At the Theological Institution in Andover, and the same practice is proposed to be pursued at the farms connected with the English and Latin schools in the same town, a considerable number of cows, kept for the purpose of supplying the students with milk, are soiled on green food.—Grass is cut for them; and particularly oats which are cut green. The experiment is thus far satisfactory. Indian corn sowed either in drills or broadcast, but much better in drills, furnishes an excellent article for this purpose. The cultivation of Ruta Baga, Carrots, Beets, and Cabbages, from their tops and leaves in the autumn as well as from their roots in the winter, would furnish a great amount of valuable feed. The cows are every day turned out for some hours into a small enclosure. The quantity of manure obtained in this way, especially where proper pains are taken is of a superior quality, and is an important consideration.

Of Dairies for the manufacture of butter and cheese, there are none within my knowledge in the county, of any great extent. Ten cows constitute the largest number reported to me as kept for this purpose; and these are devoted mainly to the making of butter, for which there is always a ready sale in the towns. It requires a gallon of new milk to make one pound of cheese. From two and a half to three gallons are required for a pound of butter. The cheese usually brings 8 or 9 cents. The butter 20 to 22 cents. Ten quarts of good milk will ordinarily produce a pound of butter. When cheese is worth 9 cents, butter should be worth 22 cents; the value of the milk then applied in either way is about the same.—The skimmed milk and the butter milk, however, are of much more value for various domestic purposes, and for feeding swine, than the cheese whey. The labor of the manufacture is not very different. The care of the cheese, where it is kept through the season, is considerable. The butter finds usually an immediate sale. In the warmest part of the season cheese is principally made. There are no spring houses in the county, such as are universal in Pennsylvania, designed exclusively for keeping the milk, and with running water passing through them. From the want of these accommodations the making of butter in summer is often discontinued.

The yield of a cow in milk is stated generally at 350 gallons per year; of butter 87 1-2, 116, 140, lbs; of cheese I have been able to obtain no return on which I could place reliance. These returns are very small; and indicate either poor stock, or poor pastures, or poor management. I am inclined to think the returns much under estimated. I have the returns of a dairy of six cows, which I have often visited, where in 1830, 181 lbs. of butter were made to each cow, and this without any extra feed. In another case, from four cows by high feeding, 208 lbs. of butter were obtained in a season to a cow. Such examples ought to stimulate efforts at improvement.

I am struck often with the remarks made by persons, who are disposed to speak well of their cows, when after stating what they produce, they finish by saying, "but we give them nothing but grass or hay," as the case may be; and "they go in a very poor pasture." This may be very reputable to the cows, but it is very disreputable to their owners. A poor cow is not worth keeping; but no animal will better pay for liberal treatment than a good cow. Why should one of the kindest and most liberal benefactors, which divine Providence has given to men in the form of a quadruped, be treated in this negligent and niggardly manner?

It cannot be denied that a great part of the butter made in New England, is of an inferior quality; and bears a disadvantageous comparison with the butter of Pennsylvania and New York. There is a freshness and delicious flavor to be found in the Philadelphia and much of the Goshen butter, which is rarely, though sometimes, to be met with in ours. It may depend somewhat upon the feed; somewhat upon the animal herself; but I believe oftener upon the management. I shall be pardoned for speaking of some remarkable but not uncommon faults. The cream is often kept too long. The milk room is not always well ventilated and white washed; and is frequently in the neighborhood of the effluvia of decayed vegetables, and musty cider barrels; and is often made the depository of the remains of the dinner table, cider, pickles, cold meats, and various unmentionables. The milk and dairy room, should be exclusively for milk and its products; and by itself. Cleanliness in every part of it, in every vessel, in every operation connected with it, and in every person permitted to enter it, should be the first and an indispensable requisite.

The color of butter depends, doubtless somewhat, but not entirely, upon the management of the milk and cream. The bright golden surface, sparkling like a piece of rock candy or loaf sugar, is altogether preferable to a slimy, waxy appearance, or a cheesy whiteness, which it often has. A lady in Boxford, whose own butter showed that she understood the art, told me that she knew two neighbors, each owning one cow, who engaged to use their two cows together alternate weeks—The cows went in the same pasture. One of these persons, in the week when she milked the cows, produced from them a beautiful yellow butter; the other, in her week, from the same cows, produced butter that was white and crumbling like cheese. The former kept her milk in a well aired room above ground; the latter kept her milk in the cellar. I had no opportunity of making further inquires, and I am not prepared to say that this was the occasion of the difference; but it is a strong circumstance. The main point is a pure atmosphere and perfect cleanliness in every operation and utensil.

I shall subjoin here the suggestions of a respected friend in Maine;* a gentleman who yields to no one in agricultural intelligence, zeal, and experience.

"Take one quarter or even one third of the milk of a cow—an equal quantity from each teat; use this in your family or for your pigs, and milk the residue for the dairy. You will make better butter in less time; and *nearly an equal quantity.*"

I have been long of an opinion, that a winter dairy for making butter in Essex County, where access to market is so easy, would be quite profitable. In this case it would be necessary to have

*Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Hallowell.

the cows come in in the fall; and to be prepared with an abundance of succulent food for them, such as carrots, beets, or ruta baga, through the winter. The stables, too, should be warm and comfortable. An experienced dairy woman says, she finds no difficulty in making butter at any time in winter, provided she heats her cream on the stove to 72° Fah. and scalds her churn with boiling water when her cream is put in. Such a dairy, on many accounts, would be managed with less trouble than in the warm season. The butter could be sent to market in the best condition; and, if well made and known to be new, would always command a quarter to a third more than the ordinary price.

(From the Commissioner's Report.)

ON CULTIVATION OF RYE.*

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—Having for some years past been more than commonly successful in raising large crops of winter rye by a process of cultivation which I believe is entirely new; I have been induced by the suggestions of some gentlemen whose judgment I very much respect, to submit for your consideration a statement of the mode of culture with the produce. And that the success of the experiment this season, may not appear to be altogether accidental, it will perhaps be as well to communicate the result of the process for the three or four previous years.

The land on which the experiment has been conducted is situated on the Merrimack, about a mile and a half east of Haverhill bridge; and came into possession of my father in 1827. The soil is a sand, approaching to loam as it recedes from the river. Perhaps the term *plain land* (by which it usually passes) will better convey an idea of the quality of the soil. It is altogether too light for grass. The crops we find most profitable to cultivate on it are winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and to some extent turnips. Oats might probably be raised to advantage were it not that the land is completely filled with the weed commonly called charlock, which renders it entirely unfit for any spring crop, excepting such as can be hoed. The crops of rye, on the neighboring soil of the same nature, vary I believe from seven or eight, to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre, according to the cultivation and their approximation to the river. We usually raise on the land from thirteen to thirty bushels of Indian corn per acre. Potatoes are very good in quality, but the quantity is quite small; not sufficient to be profitable were it not that the land is very easily cultivated.

In the summer of 1827, we sowed three bushels of winter rye near the river, on about two acres of land, which produced twenty-eight bushels.

In 1828, we sowed four bushels on four acres of land running the whole extent of the plain from the river. This piece was sowed in the spring with oats; but they were completely smothered with charlock, and about the middle of June, the whole crop was mowed to prevent the charlock seeding. By about the middle of August, a second crop of charlock having covered the land it was ploughed very carefully, in order completely to bury the charlock; and then suffered to remain until the 15th of September when we began sowing the rye in the following manner. A strip of land about twelve yards wide was ploughed very evenly to prevent deep gutters between the furrows, and the seed immediately sown upon the furrow and harrowed in. Then another stri opf the same width, and so on until the whole was finished. We found the oat stubble and charlock entirely rotted, and the land appeared as if it had been well manured, though none had been applied to this part, since it had been in our possession. The rye sprung very quick and vigorously, having evidently derived great benefit from being sown and sprouted before the moisture supplied by the decaying vegetable matter in the soil had evaporated to any considerable extent. This crop produced 133 bushels.

In 1829, the charlock was suffered to grow on the land appropriated to rye, until it had attained its growth and was in full blossom. The land was then ploughed very carefully and the charlock completely covered in. In a short time a second crop appeared more vigorous than the first. This also was allowed to attain its growth, and then ploughed in as before. A third crop soon appeared, which of course was destroyed when the land was again ploughed for sowing about the middle of September. This piece of land was a parallel strip running from the river, and containing two acres. Two bushels of rye were sowed. The crop presented a remarkably promising appearance, and yielded seventy-four and a half bushels.

In 1830, the land appropriated to rye included nearly all the lighter parts of the soil, and owing to a pressure of business was not attended to as we could have wished. It was ploughed in the early part of the summer. But harrowing to destroy the weeds was substituted for the second ploughing. This, and the unusual blight which affected all the grain in this part of the country, led us to anticipate a small crop. It yielded however fifteen bushels to the acre.

The land on which the crop of rye was raised the present season, had for the three or four previous years been planted with Indian corn. And owing to the extent of our tillage land, we have not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure to the acre this season. The charlock was suffered to attain its growth as usual; and on the 18th and 19th of June it was carefully ploughed in. The second crop was ploughed in on the 6th and 7th of August. On the 14th and 15th of September it was sowed in the usual manner, namely: a small strip of land was ploughed and the seed sown immediately upon the furrow and then harrowed in. Then another strip of land was ploughed, and so on until the whole was completed. One bushel per acre was sowed as usual. The seed was originally obtained from a farmer in this vicinity, and I suppose is similar to that which is generally used. We have never prepared our seed in any manner, but have directed our attention solely to the preparation of the land; and to this we attribute our success. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the crop was considerably winter killed; but recovered very soon in the spring, excepting in the midfurrows. There, as the land lies very level, the water settled and so completely destroyed the rye that they continued bare the whole season.—This would of course cause some diminution in the crop; perhaps a bushel or two. The rye was reaped at the usual season, and, as the weather was favorable, immediately put into the barn.—The land contained one acre and thirteen rods and yielded *forty-six bushels and three pecks. A remarkably fine sample.*

In entering a claim for your premium, I would ask your attention particularly to the process of cultivation. It is, I believe, entirely new; and capable of general application.

Sowing the seed immediately after the plough we consider very advantageous to the crop. The soil being then moist, causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plants which they ever after retain.

The process of ploughing in *three* crops of weeds before the seed is sown very much enriches the soil. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to refute the notion, that by such a process nothing more is applied to the soil, than was before derived from it. If one could not discover by the light which Chemistry has shed upon the subject of agriculture, sufficient *reasons* for the contrary conclusion, observation, one would think, would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the fact.

And here I would suggest that I do not consider the experiment as we have conducted it, quite complete. To render it more so, in the first place, in ploughing in the weeds, I would not turn a furrow after the dew had evaporated. I have no doubt but that a large portion of that fertilizing quality in the soil, which (during the summer months) is continually exhaled from the earth, is by the dew brought again within our reach, and it would be wise to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again burying it in the soil.—And in the second place, I would by all means use a heavy roller after each ploughing. It would fill all the cavities left by the plough, and by pressing the soil more closely to the weeds, at once hasten their decomposition and very much retard the evaporation from the soil.

But the land is not only very much enriched by this process. There is, I conceive, no method by which it can be so effectually cleansed. Three times during the season, a fresh surface is presented to the atmosphere, and each time, as the decaying vegetable matter increases in the soil, so is the exciting cause augmented to make a more vigorous effort. We have in this manner gone over nearly all our land which is infested with charlock, and the diminution of the weeds is quite sufficient to warrant the expectation, that in a few years it may be comparatively eradicated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN KEELY.

Haverhill, September 22, 1832.

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

ON POPULATION AND CULTIVATION.

The progress of agricultural science during the last quarter of a century, has occasioned many estimates of the amount of population a given quantity of land may be made capable of supporting. With this question is intimately connected that of the area or number of square miles of cultivatable soil a country may possess.

Thus, an approximation may be made to the prospective population, production, power, and wealth of any country. The tendency of the human mind to dive into futurity, may be satiated by a fair calculation. The seats of Empire in

* Referred to on page 394.

after ages, may be indicated, more extensive than those of Alexander, Augustus or Tamerlane. Facilities of communication may be so extended, that a continent can be advantageously united in one vast Republic.

Already have the predictions of European statesman, that our Federal Republic would fall in pieces by reason of its extent, and, the inconvenience of communication, been falsified by the Steamboat and Locomotive Engine.

The dream of the Poet—

"Westward the march of Empire takes its way,"

is realized.

Maclaren, a British writer of authority, has recorded the opinion, that this Continent, though less than half the size of the old, contains an equal quantity of useful soil, and a much more than equal quantity of productive power. He estimates that in America there are upwards of four millions of square miles of land, each capable of supporting two hundred persons, and nearly six millions of square miles, each capable of supporting four hundred and ninety persons.

The above estimate of the capability of America, to support a dense population, would give us ten millions of square miles of fertile soil, averaging three hundred and seventy-four persons to the square mile, and an aggregate of three thousand seven hundred and forty millions of inhabitants. The existing population of America is estimated at thirty-seven millions, which, if we adopt these data, would give three and seven tenths inhabitants to each square mile of productive soil.

The most improved and best cultivated portions of the earth, as Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium, average about two hundred inhabitants to the square mile of their whole area. Pennsylvania contains about thirty, and her best cultivated agricultural counties, as Montgomery, about one hundred.

In Great Britain only sixty-four thousand square miles, or one half the entire surface, has yet been brought under cultivation,—so that the present population is nearly four hundred inhabitants to every square mile of cultivated soil. Her political economists estimate that the land now in cultivation could be made to produce sufficient bread, vegetables, and meat, for seventy millions of inhabitants, or nearly three times the existing number.

The elaborate report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of Dec. 5th, 1837, exhibits a view of the production, and consumption of wheat flour and meal, of great interest to the farmer. He estimates our population at fifteen millions, and the consumption of each individual to average a pound of flour or meal per day. "At the price of 3 cents per lb. for wheat flour and only 1 1-2 cents per pound for meal from the cheaper varieties of grain, which is not far from the average of 1834 and '35, the cost of bread alone (if only one half the population used wheat flour, and the other materials less costly) would be about one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars." This is exclusive of the "vast quantity of grain which is distilled, or employed in the arts, or consumed by domestic animals."

But at the increased cost of last year, estimated in the report at 80 per cent., the value of bread stuffs alone, consumed by our own population, would be about two hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. The data furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, while they show the enormous domestic consumption of bread stuffs, exhibit at the same time the comparative insignificance of the foreign markets, the exports to all of which during the most productive years have been but about fourteen millions of dollars.

Let the Agriculturist remember, 1st. That the increased consumption of grain has for several years more than equalled the augmented production. 2dly. The abstraction of hands from rural labor for manufacturing and labor upon public improvements. 3dly. The shortness of the last crop, as compared with average seasons, in several important sections. 4thly. The fact that improvements in husbandry are necessarily adopted very gradually. These may be considered reasons sufficient to account not only for the present high price of produce, but a fair calculation may be predicated thereon, that there must be at least two consecutively productive seasons before prices can be reduced to a low standard.

This should operate as a stimulus to every man connected with the cultivation of the soil, by judicious experiments with the various descriptions of manures, and other methods of cultivation, to extract from the earth the full amount it is capable of producing. For even in this "Pennsylvania of ours," though pre-eminently a farming state, scientific agriculture has not progressed in a comparative ratio, to its importance.

But another duty would remain, namely; to communicate to others the information gained by judgment and skill. To effect this the Periodical Agricultural press of our country affords an excellent medium. The establishment of such papers indeed, constitute an important era in Agricultural history. For who can estimate the vast amount of every species of improvement in cultivation, the results of individual exertion for ages, that has been lost for the want of convenient methods of communication.

Your Friend,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Valley Green, 1st, mo. 1st, 1838.

SALE OF BLOOD CATTLE AT BLOOMFIELD, NEW YORK.

We extract the following account of an extensive sale of blood cattle, at Bloomfield, N. Y. from the Rochester, N. Y. Daily Advertiser of the 5th inst. We are gratified to perceive from it, that our neighbors, Messrs Jas. and Thos. P. Dudley, extensive stock raisers of this country, were the purchasers of five of the most choice animals offered at this sale. Such importations as these, are not only valuable acquisitions to these gentlemen, but will prove highly serviceable to the stock raisers of this region, in the improvement of their breeds. Messrs T. P. and Jno. W. Dudley have sold upwards of $3,000 worth of Durham cattle since the 1st of March last.—*Kentucky paper.*

The animals sold, belonged to Thos. Weddle, Esq.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Gazelle; 1 yr. old, bought by John Robinson, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y. $234
Camilla; 2, Gen. Dudley, Kentucky, 520
Brilliant; 1 1-2 do do 500
Beauty; 8, Allan Brown, Bristol, Ontario co. N. Y. 342
Lady Bower; 5, J. Robinson, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y. 252
Primrose; Gen. Dudley, Kentucky, 400
Prize; 4, Gen. Fordon, Seneca, Ontaria co. N. Y. 450
Daisey; 4, Wm. Squires, Genesco, Livingston co. N. Y. 365
Sylvia; 5, (supposed barren) William Garbutt, Wheatland, Monroe co. N. Y. 165
Victoria; 2, —— Pitts, Richmond, Ontario, co. N. Y. 400
Jessemine; 6 months, Wm. R. Smith, Macedon, Wayne co. N. Y. 205
Diana and Daphne, twin calves, 3 weeks, Jno. Baker, Macedon, Wayne co. N. Y. 300

BULLS.

Rover; 4 yrs. old, bought by Gen. Dudley, Ky. $520
Alexander; 3 1-2 S. Steele, East Bloomfield, Ontario co. N. Y. 461
Leo; 1 1-2, Guy Collings, do do 361
Orion; 2, Gen. Dudley, Kentucky, 600
Forager; 9 months, B. Thomas, Canandaigua, Ontario co. N. Y. 225
Splendor; D. M. Smith, Avon, Livingston co. N. Y. 300
Echo; 1 yr. A. Brown, Bristol, Ontario co. N. Y. 600
Primus and Comet; twin calves, 2 weeks, J. Robinson, Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y. 170
Magnum Bonum, 6 months, (half Alderny,) —— Norton, E. Bloomfield, Ontario co. N. Y. 100

At the above mentioned sale of Thomas Weddle's stock, three cows and their calves sold for $4,916, as follows:

Primrose,	$400	
Camilla, 2 years,	520	
Echo, 1 do.	600	
Two weeks twins,	170	
		1690
Prize, 4 years old,	450	
Orion, 2 years,	600	
Gazelle, 1 year,	234	
Twins, 3 weeks old,	300	
		1584
Beauty, 8 years old,	342	
Brilliant, 1 and half year,	500	
Splendour, 7 months,	300	
Neptune, 3 yrs. (sold previously,)	500	
		1642
		$4916

The cotton crop this year is an extraordinary product compared with previous years. Bets are made at New Orleans that it will not fall short of *one millian eight hundred thousand bales.* This is the real gold of our staples, and the excess of two or three hundred thousand bales over last year will keep the foreign exchanges in our favor while we are backed by such wealth, which is more substantial than specie.—*N. Y. Star.*

TOLLS AND TRADE OF THE CANALS.

The tolls collected and merchandise cleared at Albany and West Troy, during the 3d week in May, 1837 and 1838, show an aggregate increase at Albany and West Troy, over the corresponding week of last year, of sixty-one per cent. in tolls received, and fifty-six per cent. in merchandise cleared.

(From the Southern Agriculturalist.)

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

Mr Editor—The subjoined prognostics of the weather have been taken from authors of approved experience, and in some instances of much learning. Many, indeed none of their works have as I believe, been republished in this country, for the editions from which I have drawn my information, are English.* This last conviction induces me to send you this article, which I had compiled for my own use. The space allotted prohibits me from giving the causes of the respective prognostics—in each instance, however, the prognostic can be explained by the laws of nature.

I.—SIGNS FROM VAPORS OR MISTS.

1. If a white mist in an evening or night spread over a meadow, wherein there is a river, it promises the next day to be bright.

2. When the mist hanging over the lower lands draws towards the hills of a morning, and rolls up their sides until the tops be covered, there will be no rain.

3. In some places, if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, instead of overspreading the lower grounds, in a morning, it will turn to rain.

4. If mists rise in low grounds, and soon vanish, fair weather.

5. If they rise to the hill tops, rain in a day or two. (One of Mr Worlidge's rules.)

6. A general mist before the sun rises near the full moon; fine weather.

II.—FROM CLOUDS.

1. It is a sympton of fair weather when clouds dissolve into *air:* otherwise when they are *collected* out of the air.

2. When heavy rains are about to fall, every cloud rises bigger than the former, and all the clouds are in a growing state.

3. When clouds are fleecy, deep, and dense towards the middle, and very white at the edges, with the sky very bright and blue about them, they are of a frosty coldness, and will soon fall either in hail, snow or hasty showers of rain.

4. When clouds breed high in the air in thin white trains, like locks of wool or the tails of horses, there will soon be wind below, and probably a rain with it.

5. When clouds as they come forward seem to diverge from a point in the horizon, a wind may be expected from that quarter, or the opposite.

6. When a general cloudiness covers the sky above, and small black fragments of clouds, like smoke, fly underneath, rain is not far off, and it will probably be lasting.

7. No surer sign of rain than two different currents of clouds, especially if the undermost flies fast before the wind: and if two such appear in hot summer, a thunder storm is gathering.

8. Clouds like large rocks; great showers.

9. If small clouds increase; much rain.

10. If large clouds decrease; fair weather.

11. In summer, when the wind has been South two or three days, and it grows very hot, and clouds rise with white tops, like towers, as if one were on the top of another, joined together with black on the nether side, there will be thunder and rain suddenly.

12. If two such clouds rise one on either hand; rain.

13. Dappled white clouds, (called a mackerel sky) generally predict rain.

14. Small black clouds of a clear evening; undoubted signs of rain.

15. Blue or black clouds near the sun any time of the day, or near the moon by night; signs of rain.

16. Small waterish clouds on the tops of hills; rain.

17. If clouds grow or appear suddenly, the air otherwise free from clouds; tempests at hands, especially if they appear to the South or West.

18. Clouds setting on the tops of mountains; hard weather.

III.—DEWS.

Dew plentifully on the grass after a fair day, foretells the next day fair; but if after such a day no dew is on the ground, and no wind stirring, rain may be expected.

IV.—FROM SKIES.

1. Between a red evening and grey morning, is commonly a heavy dew or a mist over the ground, but if a red morning succeeds, there is no dew.

2. When a lowering redness spreads too far upwards from the horizon in the morning or evening, rains or winds follow, and often both.

3. When such a redness, together with a raggedness of the clouds, extends towards the zenith in the evening, the wind will be high from the West or Southwest, with rain.

4. When the sky in a rainy season is tinged with a sea-green color, when it ought to be blue, the rain will continue and increase.

5. If it is of a deep dead blue, the weather will be showery.

6. A dark thick sky, lasting for sometime, either without sun or rain, always becomes fair, then foul—that is, a clear sky before rain.

V.—FROM SUN.

1. When the air is hazy, and sun's light fades by degrees, and his orb looks whitish and ill defined; one of the most certain signs of rain.

2. If the rays of the sun breaking through the clouds, irradiate and are visible in the air, rain soon.

3. White at his setting; bad weather.

4. Shorn of his rays; bad weather.

5. Going down into a bank of clouds which lie in the horizon; bad weather.

6. If he rise red and fiery; wind and rain.

7. If he rise cloudy, and clouds decrease; certain fair weather.

VI.—FROM MOON.

1. When moon and stars grow dim, with a hazy air and ring or halo around it; rain follows.

2. If moon appear pale and dim, expect rain.

3. If red, a sign of wind.

4. If of its natural color, and the sky clear, fair weather.

5. If the moon is rainy throughout her course, it will clear up at the ensuing change, and the rain will probably commence in a few days after, and continue; if, on the contrary, the moon has been fair throughout, and it rains at the change, the fair weather will probably be restored about the fourth or fifth day of the moon, and continue as before.

6. If new moon does not appear till the fourth day, a troubled air for the whole month.

7. If the moon, either at her first appearance, or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscure, or dusky, or any wise sullied, it denotes foul weather before the full.

8. If discolored in the middle, storms are to be expected about the full, or about the wane, if her upper horn is affected in like manner.

9. When on her fourth day she appears spotless, her horns unblunted, and neither flat nor quite erect, but betwixt both, it promises fair weather for the greatest part of the month.

10. An erect moon is generally threatening and unfavorable, but particularly denotes wind; though if she appear with short and blunted horns, rain may rather be expected.

VII.—FROM WINDS.

1. When the wind veers about uncertainly to several points of the compass, rain is pretty sure to follow.

2. Some have remarked, that if the wind, as it veers about, follows the course of the sun, from the East towards the West, it brings fair weather; if the contrary foul; but there is no sign of rain more infallible, than a whistling or howling noise of the wind.

3. Wind turning to North-East, continuing there two days, without rain, and not turning South the third day, or not raining the third day, will likely continue North-East for 8 or 9 days fair, and then come South again.

4. If it turn again out of the South to the North-East, with rain, and continue in the North-East two days, without rain, and neither turns South or rains the third day, it is likely to continue North-East two or three months.

5. After a Northerly wind, for the most of two months or more, and then coming South, there are usually three or four fair days at first, and then on the fourth or fifth day comes rain, or else the wind turns North again, and continues dry.

6. If it returns to the South within a day or two, without rain, and turns Northward with rain, and returns to the South in one or two days, as before, two or three times together after this sort, then it is likely to be in the South or South-West two or three months together, as it was in the month before.

7. Fair weather for a week with a Southerly wind, is likely to produce a great drought, if there has been much rain out of the South before. The wind usually turns from the North to South with a quiet wind without rain; but returns to the North with a strong wind and rain. The strongest wind is, when it turns from South to North by West.

8. If you see a cloud rise against the wind or with wind, when that cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way the cloud came.

9. When the wind varies for a few hours, and afterwards begins to blow constant, it will continue for many days.

10. Whatever wind begins to blow in the morning, usually continues longer than that, which rises in the evening.

11. If the wind be East or North-East in the fore part of the summer, the weather is likely to continue dry; and if Westward towards the end of the summer, then it will also continue dry.

12. If in great rains the winds rise or fall, i signifies the rain will forthwith cease.

* Lord Bacon, Best, the Shepherd of Banbury, Worlidge and Claridge.

13. If the South wind begins for two or three days, the North will suddenly blow after it; but if the North blows for the same number of days, the South will not rise till after the East has blown for some time.

14. A change in the warmth of weather is genally followed by a change of wind.

VIII.—METEORS.

When meteors, or the aurora borealis, appear after some warm day, it is generally succeeded by a coldness of the air.

IX.—FROM ANIMAL CREATION.

Swallows, when they fly aloft after their prey, a serene sky—when they skim the ground or the water, rain not far off—their appearance a sign of spring set in. When the notes of the whip-poor-will are heard, spring has set in—when sheep wind up the hills in the morning to their pastures, and feed near the top, an indication of the clearing of clouds, or drizzly weather—dogs grow sleepy and stupid before rain, and by refusing their food and eating grass, show their stomachs out of order—water fowl dive and wash themselves more than ordinarily before rain—flies are particularly troublesome, and seem more hungry than usual—toads are seen crawling across the road or beaten path in the evening—moles work harder than usual, and sometimes come forth; so do worms—ants are observed to stir and bustle about, and then return to their burrows—bees stir not far, and betake themselves to their hives—swine discover uneasiness, as do likewise sheep, cows, &c. all appearing more eager in pasture than usual—birds of all sorts are in action, and more earnest after their prey—fleas bite harder than common—spiders crawl abroad. On the contrary,—spiders webs on the trees, or in the air, indicate fair and hot weather—so do bees, when they fly far and come home late—likewise, a more than usual appearance of glow worms by night. If gnats play up and down in the open air, near sunset, they presage heat; if in the shade, warm and mild showers; but if they join in stinging those that pass by them, cold weather and much rain may be expected. In men, frequently, aches, corns and wounds, are more troublesome, either towards rain or frost. The crow cawing and walking alone on the seashore, or on the banks of rivers or pools, presages rain. Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come early, show the temper of the weather, according to the country whence they came; as in winter, woodcocks, pigeons, &c., if they come early, show a cold winter.

X.—FROM VEGETABLE CREATION.

1. Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in sun-shiny weather, towards the evening; and against rain close them again—as in the down of Dandelion. The rule is, if the flowers are close shut up, it betokens rain; if they are spread abroad, fair weather.

2. All wood, even the hardest and most solid, swells in moist weather.

3. The speedy drying of the earth's surface, is a sign of a Northerly wind and fair weather; and its becoming moist, of a Southerly wind, and rain.

4. When sounds are more plainly heard than usual—rain.

5. If wainscots or walls that used to sweat be drier than usual in the beginning of winter, or the eaves of houses drop more slowly than ordinary, it portends a hard and frosty winter.

6. When there are but few nuts, cold and wet harvests generally follow; when a great show of them, hot, heavy and dry harvests succeed.

7. If the oak bears much mast, it presages a long and hard winter. The same of hops and haws.

XI.—FROM RAIN.*

1. Sudden rains never last long; but when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun, moon and stars shine dimmer and dimmer, it usually rains six hours.

2. If it begins to rain from the South with a high wind, for two or three hours, and the wind falls, but the rain continues, it is likely to rain twelve hours, or more; and does usually rain until a strong North wind clears the air; these long rains seldom hold above twelve hours.

3. If it begins to rain an hour or two before sun rising, it is likely to be fair before noon, and continue so that day; but if the rain begins an hour or two after sunrising, it is likely to rain all that day, except the rainbow be seen before it rains.

XII.—FROM SEASONS.

1. Generally a moist and cold summer portends a hard winter.

2. A hot and dry summer and autumn, especially if the heat and drought extend far into September, portend an open beginning of winter, and cold to succeed towards the latter part and beginning of spring.

3. A warm and open winter portends a hot and dry summer, for the vapors disperse into the winter showers; whereas cold and frost keep them in, and convey them to the late spring. So saith my Lord Bacon.

4. A severe autumn denotes a windy winter; a windy winter a rainy spring; a rainy spring a serene summer; a serene summer, a windy autumn; so that the air, in a balance is seldom debtor to itself; nor do the seasons succeed each other in the same tenor for two years, together. So also saith my Lord Bacon.

5. At the beginning of winter, if the South wind blow, and then the North, it is likely to be a cold winter; but if the North wind blow first and then the South, it will be a warm and mild winter.

BARNWELL.

For the N. E. Farmer.

INFUSION OF TEA.

Of all plants tea resists the extraction of its virtues by cold water with the most obstinacy. In a week it would not give out to cold water as much flavor as it would give in half an hour to boiling water. The finest black tea contains 47 per cent. of soluble matter, 35 of which may be extracted by water, and the remaining 12 per cent. by alcohol; 100 parts of the best green tea contain 51 parts of soluble matter, 41 of which may be imparted by water, and other 12 by alcohol.

On the mysteries of the tea table it may be remarked, that no art can draw good tea from a bad quality of leaf; and that from a good quality of leaf no want of skill can produce bad tea. Two conditions only are requisite; that the water shall be boiling, and that the tea-pot shall be of a material capable of retaining the heat. A tea-pot made of black, unglazed earthen ware should never be used; for it is calculated to disperse the heat by radiation with great rapidity. When placed upon the table the water contained in it will cool, almost immediately, below the extracting point; and after the ceremony of drinking tea, the chief value is often thrown away in the residual leaves. A silver tea-pot, kept exceedingly bright, at length repays its cost; nothing extracts the virtues of the tea so completely; and, next to silver, the newly invented German silver, in which there is no genuine silver, answers best.

* It seems that in any given place, the quantity of rain falling one year with another, has been discovered to be the same, from which fact one might easily anticipate the seasons. This experiment has been tried in not less than thirteen places on the Continent, so as to confirm the rule for forty successive years.

OF THE SUCKERS ON CORN.

Fonthill, May 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I made a trial last summer of retaining the suckers on a part of my corn, which was sufficient to convince me, that nothing is gained by taking them away. From some cause last season, I saw more suckers shooting out from the roots of my manured corn, than I think I had observed before; and at the request of a gentleman, (to whom I had shewn them, with the remark that I did not think that nature would, in relieving itself, do a substantial injury to any plant) I preserved them, and watched their progress to maturity. They grew along with the parent stalks, (and becoming more and more detached as the season advanced, and as they acquired support from the roots which they sent out) tasselled at the same time, and a great many, though not all, bore ears, at the proper places. And I have satisfied myself, at least, from the experiment that by leaving the suckers, I made as much corn—certainly much more fodder—and saved the labor, in a busy season, of taking them away. COTTON.

—*Southern Agriculturalist.*

PROGRESS OF A POUND OF COTTON.—The following progress of one pound weight of manufactured cotton, will show the importance of the cotton trade to Great Britain, in a very conspicuous manner:

"There was sent off for London, lately, from Paisley, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows:

'The wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went into Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven; it was sent to Aryshire next, where it was tambour-ed; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow and was finished, and from Glasgow was sent per coach to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market, but may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, till in cloth it arrived in the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary to the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced 2000 per cent. What is said of this one piece, is descriptive of no considerable part of the trade.'"

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1838.

I have great pleasure in presenting the subjoined statement to the agricultural community. It came to hand some time since, but its publication has been delayed in the expectation of receiving the Reports referred to from the other families. Like every thing else which comes from this worthy people, the report is well drawn up; and will be read with much interest. It is impossible I believe to find more striking examples of neat, careful, exact, and skilful husbandry than are to be found in these industrious and temperate communities wherever they are planted in any part of our land.

H. C.

Report of the Farm of the United Society called Shakers in Canterbury. First Family.

No of acres.	Live Stock.
Tillage 25 to 30,	Horses 10,
Eng. Mowed 100,	Oxen 10,
Wet Meadow 40,	Cows 40,
Pasture 500,	Sheep 300,
Orcharding 30,	Swine 40,
Wood, Waste, &c. 500,	Young Neat Stock 10,

Soil, Loamy; Dry; Rocky; Hilly.

Shaker Village, Merrimack Co. N. H. Oct. 30th, 1837.

HENRY COLMAN,

Esteemed Friend—I have annexed a sketch below in answer to your enquiries with as much exactness as practicable, as I had to obtain it from those who had the experience of *actual experiment*, as we have never kept any record of any such thing, hence the difficulty of obtaining the desired information. If any thing that I have written on the subject will be of use or interest to you, you are heartily welcome to the same; and were it not for the pressure of business and the limited time, I should have been glad to have given you a more lengthy and minute report.

With much respect, your friend,
WILLIAM WILLARD,
for and in behalf of the first family at
Canterbury, N. H.

AMOUNT OF HAY usually cut is from 140 to 250 tons per year, in this (first) family exclusive of the other two families, who have made out (or will) their memoranda, separate as you will perceive, viz: in year 1835, 140 tons—1836, 226 tons—1837, 133 1-2 tons.

We have one field of 12 acres, another of 10 acres, and part of another which has not been ploughed for upwards 30 yrs. In one of said fields we cut 32 tons to 12 acres the first mowing, or 2 8-12 tons to the acre besides the second crop. We apply top dressing once in a few years and roll the same in by means of a roll filled with iron pikes, sharp, 4 or 6 inches long drawn by oxen or horses.

WHEAT.—Our soil not being well adapted to wheat we can say but little about it, as we raise but little; generally not more than from 35 to 50 bushels per year, the most that we ever raised per acre was 40 bushels which is an extra crop for us.

CORN.—We raise but little, from 50 to 70 bushels per acre. On a neighboring farm 12 miles distant was raised a few years since 112 bushels 5 qts. to the acre—was planted in hills, not dunged in the hills but spread on the surface and ploughed in, which we think the best way.

OATS.—Sow annually from 10 to 12 acres, yield on 3 acres in year 1836, 80 bushels per acre—average yield of 10 acres 60 bushel per acre, with exceeding heavy straw, the land was of good quality and prepared in the usual way.

POTATOES.—We usually raise from 2000 to 2500 bushels annually. The largest crop we have raised was in year 1833 which was 400 bushels per acre, (common potato) the land had no extra preparation.

TURNIPS.—Raise from 4 to 600 bushels annually, of the common English and Ruta Baga. In 1836 raised from 7 to 800 bushels of English, have raised from 4 to 600 bushels of Ruta Baga per acre, consider them good for Sheep, Cows, and Beef cattle.

FLAX.—Raise but little of this article of late years. In 1822 raised the greatest quantity which was 900 lbs. Flax from 5 pecks sowing on 1 1-4 acres of ground prepared in the usual way.

CARROTS.—We annually raise more or less of these, some yrs 1000 bushels; one year raised 800 bushels per acre.

PEAS.—In year 1836 sowed on one piece 3 pecks, yield 16 bushels.

BEEF.—The largest beef we have raised weighed 1400 lbs fattened on Carrots, Potatoes, with but a small quantity of Meal.

PORK.—There are a diversity of opinions in regard to the best and most expeditious manner of fatting Hogs. We have tried perhaps as many different plans as we have had different hands to fat them. Some will say all corn, some part corn with potatoes, &c. We for 2 or 3 years have adopted the plan of gathering our apples into the Hog-house instead of the cider mill, and feed them upon boiled apples, potatoes, and pumpkins, with the addition of a small quantity of meal, to be increased as the killing time draws nigh, and under this management we have never known our hogs to thrive better or faster. Another method we have tried (when fed with corn.) Take a tight barrel fill it 1-2 full of corn Pour boiling hot water until the corn be covered, let it stand a few hours and the barrel will be full of corn and very little if any water to be discovered; this answers when at a distance from mill and is better than dry corn without grinding; but we think it will not fat so well as made into proper meal. We had 20 hogs fatted on meal, began 1st day of August, one of them killed last of October, weight 400 lbs., the other 19 killed 23d December, average weight of the 19, 480 lbs., the meal mixed part of the time with skimmed milk, mixed as dry as possible; gave them at first 1 quart of meal per day each, from that to 3 quarts per day each, and a time before they were killed they refused 3 quarts per day; have frequently had Hogs weigh 600 fattened on potatoes and meal. Had one small Shoat very small size taken away from the rest and fed on one pint of Corn per day, with meadow hay, milk, and wash, from September to December, weighed when killed 500 lbs., this pig when separated from the rest was the smallest in the lot. We are decidedly in favor of apples for Hogs and Cows. We take them promiscuously as they grow, without regard to their being sweet and sour.

WOOL.—Average number of lbs. of wool for Merino Bucks, from 7 to 9 lbs.; have sheared 10 lbs.; average number of Lambs per year from 150 to 190 Merino.

BREED OF CATTLE.—The Durham Short Horn for Cows and Stall, for labor we have not had sufficient experience of them.

The most profitable article for cultivation are the Potato and Carrot for fatting Hogs and Beef, and for milch cows.

LIME AS A MANURE.—We have used lime as a manure to good advantage; it restores and replenishes the soil that is apparently worn out. We air slack it and spread it and plough it in. Gypsum we have made no satisfactory trial of.

We suggest the idea to all that can obtain it, the use of *Saw-dust* as a litter for Hogs, Horses, Cows, Oxen, &c We have tried it for years; litter all our horses with it, like it much better than straw. We in the spring haul the saw-dust from the mill and deposite it in a convenient place to be got at, at night throw 1-2 bushel or more under each horse taking care to scrape out all that is wet beforehand and in the morning it mixes in with the manure, goes into the heap, absorbs the wet. and forms a compost and in a similar way for Hogs, Oxen, Cows, &c.

Another effectual experiment I have tried, which is before putting a quantity of oats into a close bin (as we do frequently 7 or 800 bushels) to throw or sprinkle fine salt among them; this prevents them from heating, also makes them relish better, and finally keeps them entirely free from must

HORSE RAKES we use—when constructed on the right principle are a great labor saving machine; we usually rake at the rate of 4 acres per hour The same may be said of Threshing Mills. We have one of our own construction a description of which would exceed the limits of this sheet. We usually thresh from 100 to 150 bushels per day, and at the same operation it is winnowed and cleaned already for putting up.

The report of the second family, I have as yet been unable to procure.

Amount of Butter for 10 yrs. past, 2436 lbs per year.
" Cheese " " 3265 " "

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

ON PLANTING CORN.

MR EDITOR,—It has been a common practice, with many people in Massachusetts, to put a shovel full of rotten manure in the hill on planting corn or potatoes, in addition to the green or long manure spread over the ground and ploughed in; and since the cold seasons have commenced, this practice has increased, for its advocates fear they shall have no crop if they rely wholly on spread manure.

There is another class of farmers who never manure in the hill, but rely on what they may spread over the ground for present or future crops.

Which system is best?

Some contend, "If you have but little manure put it in the hill—if much spread it." This can never be a safe rule. I would rather say if you have but little manure, plant but little corn.

It is believed that manure should never be left long in heaps.

Muck is like money—good for nothing before it is spread.

People are deceived by first appearances. Corn and potatoes often look more rank in June and July when growing in a shovel full of manure, but is the crop generally larger? We think it generally smaller. If stalks are the principal object, put manure in the hill, if not spread it and you will obtain a better crop. If your land be poor spread the coarse manure first, and plough it in; then put on your compost manure, spread it and harrow it in; a portion of it will then be in the hill, but not so great a portion as to injure your crop or your land.

The advantages of this course are: you are enriching your land—you are obtaining a better crop and with less labor—you run less risk from worms and from crows—for worms delight in manure heaped up, and crows find less labor is required to pull corn out of a heap of manure than out of the earth.

But I am often told "we cannot raise corn on cold and wet lands without manuring in the hill." No nor then either. Any man who attempts to raise Indian Corn on low or wet lands deserves a guardian immediately. Why plant low or wet lands with a grain that requires the warmest soils and hottest summers to bring it to maturity?

You can do infinitely better with your low or wet lands than to plant them at all. Keep them in grass, renovate them by turning in a crop of rowen one month after haying, and by seeding down immediately to grass again; your lands will then grow richer at every turn. If you have no warm and dry land, why buy some; or rather buy your corn, and let those raise it who have suitable lands, as we let them raise our rice, our cotton, and our tobacco.

But a quite small field, if suitable, will furnish any family with bread; and hogs and horses may be kept much more economically than on Indian corn raised on cold or wet lands. Yours, &c. W. B.

Framingham, May 20, 1838.

We are happy to add our humble authority in general confirmation of the views of our esteemed Framingham correspondent expressed above. We agree with him that it is not worth while to attempt to raise Indian Corn on cold and wet lands. Indian Corn requires a soil warm, light, and sandy to bring the grain to perfection in the cold summers, which we have had of late. We do not however accord in the inference, which is to be made from his communication, that manure is *never* to be put in the hill for Indian Corn. If we had an abundance of manure we should certainly spread and place it in the hill likewise; the latter for the obvious reason of giving the corn an early and vigorous start in the beginning; the former that the plant may not suffer for want of food, when it begins to extend its lateral roots beyond the manure in the hill. We should be desirous to spread the manure likewise with a view to the general improvement of the soil. If we had but little manure we should put in the hill; for although the crop will be much less than if treated with abundance, a tolerable yield may be expected; and if the crop of grain is small the stover of corn is generally equal if well cured to what the grass would be on such land and

the grain is so much clear gain. This however supposes that the stalks and butts and husks are well managed and saved; and that the land itself is suitable for corn. Such is our opinion of the value of this crop, in which we fear we shall not have the assent of our correspondent, that even if we had no manure, we should be almost disposed to plant it, and yet what might come, provided the land was corn land, as being the first step in the improvement of our husbandry. We know that the crop of grain would be poor in such case; but the fodder would be something in the way of feeding stock and making manure for future crops. We have always maintained that no crop returns so much to the land, under good husbandry, as Indian Corn. But if we were compelled to plant without manure we should certainly avail ourselves of the method proposed by our correspondent in regard to grass; and plant upon a perfectly inverted and undisturbed sod, so that the grain might have all the advantage of the decaying turf. Perhaps this will be regarded as *ultraism*. But few persons are however absolutely without manure or the means of bringing some together. Mud, ashes, and plaster are almost always attainable; and lime is as important to Indian Corn as to Wheat, though neither lime nor plaster are to be considered as enriching manures. With due and seasonable care, mould, scrapings of yards and roads, pondholes, and ditches with the emptyings of the sink, wash tubs and privy may soon furnish to every family a considerable heap of valuable compost.

As it respects injury from crows, there is no difficulty in various ways of providing against this evil. In regard to worms, we agree that there is considerable danger from manuring in the hill; and we can recommend no certain remedy. The best security against their depredations is to seed abundantly. This not only increases the chance of a sufficiency of plants escaping the depredations of the worms; but likewise gives what is of great importance, a favorable opportunity, in thinning out, of selecting plants, which are most vigorous.

Of the method of improving worn out grass land by simply ploughing and then laying it down immediately with grass seed, we express our strong approbation, founded on much observation and experiment; and on some future occasion we shall enlarge on this matter.

STEAMBOAT PULASKI.

The most painful accounts have been received of the wreck of this boat at sea, on her passage from Savannah to New York with about 200 persons on board, including passengers and crew, of whom it is supposed as many as 170 have perished. The boiler exploded when the boat was about 30 miles from land, rending the boat asunder; and, excepting a few persons saved in the small boats, the whole soon sunk forever. In some cases it would seem that whole families were on board, on their way to enjoy during the hot season the invigorating climate of the North. In one instance eleven of one family perished; and many of these were persons of such standing and influence that their sudden removal will be very deeply felt.

The afflictive catalogue of steamboat disasters increases with a fearful rapidity. The Oronoco, the boat near Louisville whose name we do not remember, the Home, the Moselle, the Washington, the New England, and now the Pulaski have followed each other in such quick succession, that we are not recovered from one shock before another tremendous calamity of the kind overtakes us. The agony of the poor sufferers must have been of short duration; but the distress which this event will carry in its innumerable ramifications into private life, and into many a friendly domestic circle, must be immense and most pitiable. The delight anticipated from the recreations of travelling, and the greetings of friends long separated, and by some from their return to their early paternal homes is exchanged for bitter grief to those, who are left; and nothing can more strikingly illustrate the proximity so common in human destiny between hope and disappointment, life and death.

We believe that in this world there are few things which in the usual acceptation of the term may be called accidents. Such events as this may be commonly traced to a careless or presumptuous violation of the laws of nature and a defiance of the constitution of things; and though the causes or immediate occasions of this terrible disaster are not well ascertained, there can be little doubt of inexcusable and criminal neglect or misconduct somewhere. If any thing can be done by legal provisions for the security of human life in our public conveyances, the Congress of the United States are highly responsible for neglecting it a single day.

BUSINESS.

Business is gradually reviving through the country; and may be expected, in spite of the madness and villany, which for sometime reigned triumphant in the community, to reach presently its ordinary healthy condition. There is an elasticity in a people left free to exert themselves, and driven, as is sometimes said to their wits' end, which cannot long be kept down. Divine Providence is always kind and beneficent. The earth is always true to her duty. Industry, joined with temperance and frugality, are ordinarily sure of their just rewards. The causes of our past sufferings are to be found in our folly and unbridled cupidity, which hesitated at no possible or plausible means of acquisition and accumulation. It is not for the people to complain of the government, if, knowing what that government is and is likely to be and do, and in truth are and do nothing more than what they said beforehand they would be and do, the people make the government. For a time we were in such a state of plethoric and feverish excitement, that the brain was as much disordered as the body; and nothing but golden visions glittered before the mind; the perceptions were overpowered by the glare; and all sense of moral right and justice was nearly extinguished. We have had a terrible, but, under the circumstances, a most salutary check. In the progress of an intermittent the ague turn is dreadfully depressing; but nothing in this world lasts always; and time, and patience, and wholesome exercise, and regimen will not fail to accomplish a cure. To speak without a figure, the natural course of things will presently restore our young and vigorous community to as high a measure of prosperity and activity as is consistent with good morals.

CONGRESS.

It is stated that one of the new members from Mississippi has lately made a speech in the house of fourteen hours long. To speak in his own style, considering the heat of the weather, this must have been a great day's work for an ap-prentice. On a subject so hackneyed as the Sub-Treasury, what could he have said that had not been said a hundred times in all the newspapers in the country. But possibly, as many others, he may have spoken of things in general like a Governor's proclamation for a fast, beginning with the fall of Adam and so down.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Green Peas,	per bushel,	$1 00
Turnips,	per bunch,	10
Cucumbers,	each,	12
Lettuce,	per head,	6
Radishes'	per bunch,	6
Rhubarb,	per pound,	4
	—FRUITS.—	
Strawberries,	quart,	25 a 30
Gooseberries, (green)	do.	16
Cherries,	quart,	20

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 25, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 140 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and calves, 940 Sheep and 250 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality at $8 00 a $8 25. Second quality $7 25 a $7 75.—Third quality, $6 50 a $7 00.

Cows and Calves.— In demand, sales were made at $28, $34, $37, $42, and $50.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $2 25, $2 75, $3 00 and $3 50.

Swine.— One lot only was sold to peddle, and those without weighing; two small lots of Old, at 8 cents. At retail from 8 to 12, according to size and quality.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 24.

May, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	46	70	66	S. W.
Tuesday,	19	50	68	64	E.
Wednesday,	20	52	70	66	S. E.
Thursday,	21	48	66	66	S. W.
Friday,	22	54	74	65	S. E.
Saturday,	23	50	80	68	S. E.
Sunday,	24	48	80	70	S. E.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
200 do. Common do.
25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
10 do. do. do. Border do.
100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
100 do. Square do.
100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
100 pair Grass Shears.
100 do. Pruning do.
100 do. Fruit do.
50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
20 do. Pruning do.
20 do. do. Saws.
25 do. Budding Knives.
25 do. Pruning do.
20 do. Edging do.
25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
100 do. Garden do.
50 do. Dutch do.
20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
10 do. Grass do.
50 do. Garden Rakes,
500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle,
500 do. Trace Chains.
25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

300 dozen Patent Scythe Snaiths, superior.
100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels,
1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.

June 27, 1837.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

SITUATION WANTED,

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. Stearns, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m

June 27.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Masachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

EXHIBITION OF GRASS PINKS.

The subscriber would inform the public that he proposes to have an exhibition of Pinks at his place in Warren Street, Roxbury, to be opened the 25th of June and continue one week. The collection embraces many beautiful varieties which I have raised from seed imported in 1835 from one of the greatest Pink fanciers in Great Britain. It is believed to be the best collection in New Englad and worthy the attention of amateurs. My place is 2 1-2 miles from the City Hall and 1-2 mile from the Norfolk House. Price of admission 25 cents. Open from 4 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM MILLER.

Roxbury, June 20th, 1838. 2w

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

JUNE.

Hail, lovely *June!* fair month of hope,
To blithesome hearts endearing;
Thy waving fields, thy swelling crops,
To husbandmen how cheering!

We love to roam amidst thy scenes,
Where pleasure welcomes labor;
Where health shakes hands with industry,
And neighbor greets with neighbor.

Now we might hie to *Dancing Hill*,
To see the corn-hills looming;
Or trip away to *Mattakees*,
Where fields of wheat are blooming.

The busy and the bright are there,
The practice and the theory;
And ne'er a bit, as *working men*,
Does any one seem weary.

Nae doubt that we should fine gude cheer
Frae either canty dwelling,
And *arguments*, baith pro and con,
Sae keen,—ay, there's nae telling!

But now from yonder pastures green
We hear the cattle lowing,
While groups of rustic laborers
Are in the cornfields hoeing.

Gay, rosy girls trail through the mead
In search of bloom and berry,
And city dandies, as they pass,
Would fain with them be merry.

But stay, ye witless wights, take heed
With whom your fun you're poking;
For country lasses well do know
How to account your joking.

In yonder cottage, housewife *Jane*
Rules, empress of the dairy;
She's nice, she's fair, she's spruce, she's neat;
She's lovely, chaste, and chary.

Here round the cliff the vine entwines;
There blooms the fragrant myrtle;
Here grows the barley, there the flax,
And yon the mangel wurtzel.

Now, from the deep, dark forest-glen,
We hear the partridge drumming!
And hark, too, the old, crazy mill,
Keeps up its constant humming!

Here let me stay, and rest awhile,
Beneath these shady bowers,
And tune my pipe, like *Tityrus*,
Midst odoriferous flowers.

My *lambs* are sporting on the green;
My *heifers* there are feeding;
For *crook* I'll take a willow limb;
Of *dog* I have no needing.

I'll sing of *June*, sweet lovely *June*,
And send forth such *bucolics*,
That all, who hear me, I'll awake
To gambols and to frolics!

AGRICOLA.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

These are to the farmer and the gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects, and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock-bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundred in a single day. Some little time since a pair of small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grow close to one of my windows. In the time of incubation there was a long and severe storm, and strong wind. The eggs were in danger of being blown overboard by the writhing of the bush. Conscious of this, the female kept on the bush to prevent any accident which might follow on her leaving it, to collect food. Her mate, like a good provider, was busily engaged during the day in collecting food, (insects,) which he carried to his companion, and which she received of him with apparent affection. This circumstance excited particular attention, and of course this little society was closely observed. In a short time the eggs hatched, but the roughness of the weather, or the tenderness of the brood, prevented the female from leaving her young. During this time, the male, with surprising industry, brought small insects, in the larva state, to the nest but was not allowed to feed the nestlings. The female received the food and divided it among her little charge. When the young gained sufficient strength, the male was permitted to feed them, and from this time both parents were mutually and incessantly employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on moderate calculation to the number of about 700 in a day.

One cause of the increase of many insects so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of these little friends to the agriculturist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the farmer, to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not to wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects—for they call the farmer and the gardener to his business, cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praise.—*Farmers Cabinet.*

A PASSIONATE LAWYER.

The only fault which Impey had, was scolding, which seemed habitual in his kindness, and not being so unfashionable at that time, as it is as present, it was scarcely looked upon as a moral failing. A client calling upon him one day, after the usual salutations, proceeded thus:

"Mr Impey, I want you immediately to issue a writ against —— ——, who owes me £40. He called upon me about an hour since, and told me that as he was going out of town to-morrow, or the next day, he could only now pay me £20 of his debt. I want you, therefore to arrest him at once for the other £20."

Impey's countenance began to work, but repressing his indignation, he quietly asked him if the man was poor.

"Poor! oh, to be sure, I would not arrest him if he were not."

Impey, who was a very humane man, could no longer control his anger at the heartless injustice of his client; but working himself up with a string of epithets ran on thus:

"You rascal! why, what do you take me for? You scoundrel! What! arrest a poor man the very day he has paid you £20, and that half of the debt! Out of my house, sirrah! and never let me see that face again! Go out, sir, I say!"

The vehemence with which he jumped upon his legs, overthrew one of the office stools, and the apparent rage he was in, the clatter of the furniture, and the haste with which Impey attempted to replace it, so frightened the unhappy client, that, scratching up his hat, he made but one step to the door and was ought of sight in an instant.

Steamboat Runners.—The manner in which this ingenions portion of the community learn to profit by the whims and caprices of all sorts of people, is sometimes excessively amusing, and often evinces a high degree of acuteness and ready wit.

"Are you going West, madam?" said a Buffalo runner to an old lady who had just landed from a line boat on the canal.

"La, yes, how came you to think so."

"Oh," said the runner, "I know when people are going west, they have a sort of western look about them, I am not to be deceived.

Having excited the attention of the old personage, he proceeded to urge her to take the steamboat Ohio, then, as he said, just going out, and which would carry her just where she wanted to go.

"No," said the old lady, "I am afraid, they sometimes burst their boilers, and blow up and kill every body."

"Very true," said the runner, "but then you know, that when a steamboat blows up, there must be hot water on board; now the Ohio never has any hot water, she only warms her water very little, and makes a very small fire at a time."

This arrangement seemed to suit the old lady, and she concluded to travel by the Ohio, perfectly satisfied that her life was safe where they were so careful about warming their water.

Talking of barking, two gentlemen the other day at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject on which it was quite evident that both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull-dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, became roused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,
17 SCHOOL STREET.....BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.